TEXAS AS IT IS.

VIII.

IMMIGRATION AND POLITICS. A BEAUTIFUL FARMING COUNTRY-THE NORTHERN METROPOLIS - POLITICAL FRELING - PRESSURE BROUGHT TO BEAR ON REPUBLICANS-THE POOR

WHITE ELEMENT. IFROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Dallas, Texas.-From Hearne northward to the Red River, a distance of about two hundred miles. the Texas Central Railroad traverses a superb coun try. The soil is a black waxy loam, and is as uniformly good as the prairies of Illinois. Occasional groves of forest oak and black-jack break the motony of open pastures and corn and cotton fields. The little towns look bright and prosperous. Mejia and Corsicana, particularly, have the appear since of thriving new towns in Iowa or Kansas, country is nowhere thickly settled, but there is a good sprinkling of farms all over it, with plenty of room in the interstices for more people. Much of the untilled land is used for pasturage, but there is a great deal lying idle. by the State for university or common school es, or by speculators, who keep it out of the market for the high prices they will be sure to get when the cheap lands further west are taken. Good new land within a few miles of the railroad, in the shape of open prairie ready for the plough, costs about \$5 an acre. It is excellent for cotton and moderately good for corn and small grains. Sometimes there is a thin growth of mesquite trees. which must be cleared off, but this troublesome exas tree does not grow as large in this latitude as orther south, and a stout plough, drawn by four will break up the roots. Ploughing is generally done with sulky ploughs, one man driving and another riding on the machine and managing the share with a lever. The country is not well springs and running streams being scarce, vatering stock. Up to this time (February) there has not been a heavy fall of rain here since last erns are universally used for domestic purposes in the country as well as in the towns. The people, who are not willing to admit that Texas has any ealthier and more palatable than well-water, but I learned accidentally to-day that water from a spring is sold in Dallas by the bucket and barrel, and that several persons make a living hauling it the superior merits of rain-water.

THE BACK-SET OF THE IMMIGRATION TIDE

In spite of the bright skies fertile soil, mild Win ers and cheap lands, not a few people who come to Texasto make a living by farming fail, and beside the big stream of immigration into the State runs a small stream of emigration out of it by families who have not found life pleasant or profitable here, and who go back to their old homes or seek new ones in the appointed people are from the North, who come with wrong ideas of the advantages of Texas, and with insufficient means to make a start here, or who were not willing to endure the uncongenial social and political atmosphere. I saw a good example of this class on the cars yesterday. At a way-station south of Dallas, an intelligent-looking man, whose ech showed he was from the North, and whose hard hands and sunburned face bespoke the farmer, brought his wife and baby to the train and bid them good-bye. The woman said her husband would follow them to Iowa with the team. She told me the story of their Texas experience. They nd with a house upon it, and agreed to pay at the rate of a bale of cotton for ten acres. As a bale is worth about \$40 at present prices, this high rental for land not worth more than \$10 an acre. The man found the little farm all he could work, and was obliged to have help in the picking season. He found he could barely make a poor living. The long, hot ore upon the family, their health was not good, their surroundings were strange and unhomelike, and the people uncongenial; so after a two-years' struggle they gave it up. I asked the woman-a bright, well-educated Wisconsin girlparticularly disliked in Texas. "Oh, everything," she said. "I never could get used to the country or the people." "Were the neighbors "Yes, they were kind-hearted enough, but they were ignorant, rough, lazy and shiftless, There was no society I cared for, and no schools, and the land was not good for much besides cotton, though it looked very rich. We could not raise near such grons of wheat or corn as we could in Wisconsin." Probably these people would have succeeded and been contented in Texas if they had had money enough to buy and stock a good farm and had settled in a neighborhood where there were a number of Northern families. Their case is no doubt similar to theusands of others. Texas is no place for poor men to come who expect to make a living on the soil. Such men will do better in Kausas or Nebraska. No one should come here to engage in farming unless he brings money enough at least to make a first payment for a place and to subsist upon until he can make a crop.

THE METROPOLIS OF NORTHERN TEXAS. Dallas is a prosperous trading town, which has grown with great rapidity since the completion of the two railroads through it-the Texas and Pacific from east to west, and the Texas Central from north to south. Probably it has as many as 15,000 inhabitants, though no public-spirited citizen of the place would assent to a lower estimate than 25,000. It is in the heart of the best agricultural country in the State, and its advantageous position and railroad facilities for the shipment of cotton and the distribution of merchandise make its future very hopeful. It has stopped growing now, and is waiting for the country to catch up with it, for, like most ambitious towns in a new country, it grows faster than the region tributary to it. The denser settlement of the surrounding coun try and the peopling of the vast territory west of here will be sure to give it another start. If there is to be any large city in Northern Texas, Dallas is unquestionably destined to be the place. The town is meanly built, and there is nothing attractive about it to a visitor save the air of bustle and stir in its two long business streets. Most of the dwellings are cheap little frame affairs set upon dusty streets without shade-trees or sidewalks. I hear there is a rather pretty suburb called "The Cedars," which I have not seen. Two lively Demo-eratic dailies are printed here, and there is a small Republican weekly, edited by the Postmaster, Dr. Norton, who got up a convention and had himself nominated for Governor last year. He must print the paper more from patriotic than pecumiary motives, for I found it impossible to buy a copy in the town, and am told that Republican merchants are afraid to advertise in it lest it should hurt their trade to have it known that they were sustaining a Radical sheet. And this is Northern Texas, where, if anywhere in the State, one would expect to find liberality and toler-

There is a large milling interest here, and it is a good place to get information about wheat-growing in Northern Texas. The millers say the crop is unequal in quality and quantity. In 1876 the grain was of such excellent quality that they sent flour to St. Louis and got a fancy price for it. Since then there has not been a good crop, and last year the heavy rains in harvest time so damaged the grain that the flour made from it can only be sold to the negroes. It is the universal opinion, however, that Texas will be a great wheat-growing State at no distant day. The land for 200 miles west of this place is claimed to be well adapted for this grain, and also the whole of the vast Pan-Handle section, a region as large as the State of Ohio, which is only just beginning to attract the attention of settlers. Whether Texas will ever compete with the prairies of the Northwest in raising grain for Eastern market is questionable, but there is certainly ample opportunity for a large development of this industry, for there is not wheat enough grown in the State at present to supply one-third of the home demand.

AN INTOLERANT REBEL DEMOCRACY. I have purposely refrained from any extended reference in those letters to the politics of Texas until I could become somewhat acquainted with

the feeling in different portions of the State. XLVITH CONGRESS-IST SESSION. Now, after having visited Southern, Western, Central and Northern Texas, a few general com ments on this subject would seem not out of place. There is an idea in the North that the heavy Northern immigration here is rapidly leavening the hard lump of Texas Democracy, and that eventually this will be a Republican State, flanking the old South and strengthening the North in case of future sectional controversies. I am sorry to say that there is no ground for this pleasing notion. Nowhere is the Southern Democracy more extreme, intolerant and ambitious than in this State. Except in half a dozen northern counties the Northern settlers have made no impression. Elsewhere they are swal-

lowed up in the mass, and find it comfortable to lay aside their opinions and go with the majority. or to refrain entirely from political action. Then for every immigrant who has come from the North during the past few years at least three have comfrom the old Slave States, bringing with them the hatred of the Republican party they imbibed at home, and the determination to make the South powerful in National politics by its unity. The great wave of Southern immigration which has been flowing into Texas ever since the war closed is made up of two elements-young men of good families who come to seek their fortunes, and who engage in trade, the professions and planting; and "poor white trash," are attracted here by tales of the case with which a living can be made from the soil. The young a living can be made from the soil. The young men of education and good family are intense Democrats. They came to manhood in their old homes during the reconstruction period, when hatred of the Republican party was at fever heat, and when to be anything but a Democrat was to be looked on as a traitor to family, friends, society and to the South, which they were taught to regard as still a political entity to which their devotion was due. They have extravagant ideas of the future of Texas. They believe the South is destined again to rule the country, and that Texas

future of Texas. They believe the South is destined again to rule the country, and that Texas will rule the South. One of the Dallas papers said the other day that Texas would one day have as many people as the whole of the United States has now. The programme of these ambitions Texas Democrats is to keep their State solid and make it the controlling power in the Democratic party, which they imagine will govern the country for a generation to come. When State soud and make it the controlling lower in the Democratic party, which they imagine will govern the country for a generation to come. When Texas is full of people, Mexico will be annexed, they say, and the South will gain a preponderance in Congress that can never be overcome. They believe Texas will have twenty members of Congress after the census of 1880, and as many as New-York after 1890. All this is absurdly visionary, but it does not seem so to the Texas politicians. Living in a big State seems to have expanded their ideas and ambitions without liberalizing their politics. The piam fact about Texas is, that notwithstanding its immense geographical extent it contains no more good land than Illinois, and is not likely to attain a population of over 3,000,000 in the present century. The character of the country and the people does not tend to dense settlement or to the building up of large cities. In all probability the cities of New-York and Brooklyn will always have about as many inhabitants as the whole of the Lone Star State.

Star State.
It is hard to find a Texan, however, whether igno-It is hard to find a texan, however, whether ignorant or intelligent, who is not drunk with the wine of great expectations. The rapid development of the state since the hard times beginning in 1873 started the tide of Western immigration, has turned their heads, and the dreams they indulge in of great material prosperity and enormous zdvance in population. lation seem to have had the effect of making the intense and unchangeable in their politics. The think they owe a duty to the South great in the ratio of the expected growth of their State. Texas were a little State their responsi-bility would be small; but they imagine it is to be of enormous political importance, and they feel in honor bound to bring it up as a reinforcement and powerful support to their thren who with them struggled for the Lost

HOW NORTHERN MEN ARE CONVERTED. Let it not be understood that a Republican is in any danger of physical barm on account of his politics if he settles in any part of Texas. The days of the Democratic preponderance is so great that there is no temptation to encourage ruffianism to gain success. But there are a thousand ways in which social and business pressure is brought to bear upon a newcomer to persuade him to become a Democrat, He is told enormous lies about Radical misgoverment and rascality, is assured that the Republicans. although no doubt very respectable people in the North, are a very bad lot in the South, and that he, being a well-meaning man, should beware of associating with them. He is asked if he would like to see the ignorant, brutish negroes govern him, and put taxes on his negroes govern him, and put taxes on his property. He finds that the men of influence in the community, the large landholders, merchants, lawyers and preachers, who can aid him in his stringile to get on in life in his new home, are all strong Democrats, who look upon a Republican with suspicion and aversion. Is it any wonder that he is speedily converted to Democracy? In case he sticks to his principles and takes an active part in politics as a Republican, the best people will not buy goods of him if he is a merchant, will not employ him if he is a mechanic, will not employ him if he is a mechanic. chant, will not employ him it be is a mechanic, will not retain him if he is a lawyer, will not give him practice if he is a doctor. As a farmer he can get along, because his cattle and corn are as salable as anyone's, but he feels that he is under a ban and is looked on as hostile to the true interests of the community. It takes a pretty obstinate sort ban and is looked on as hostile to the true interests of the community. It takes a pretty obstinate sort of man to hold out long against such a pressure. There will, no doubt, be a gradual change for the better in the Northern counties, but I do not think it will extend over the State. For many years to come the Southern immigration will be larger than that from the North. Texas is more attractive to the people on the poor, thin lands of the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama than to the people on the good lands of the North and West. We are apt to underate the productive capacity of the poorer classes of the South, and their emigrating enterprise, They lands of the North and West. We are apt to underate the productive capacity of the poorer classes of the South, and their emigrating enterprise. They multiply rapidly, and, ignorant and poor as they are, are moved by the same migrating instinct which works in the rural population of the North. In earlier days they peopled the great States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alchama, Mississipu, Arkansas and Missouri, and they are now filling up Texas. They are a curse to the State, for there is no progress in them, no love for adventure, no ambition, and no industry beyond what is necessary to procure corn-bread and bacon to cat, a but to live in, a little clothing of the cheapest kind and a great deal of mean whiskey. But they are here in large force, and more of them are coming every month, and the worst of it is that they all yote the Democratic ticket, and hate everybody, white or Democratic ticket, and hate everybody, white black, who votes anything else.

L. V.

A PLAN TO HEAT THE ENTIRE CITY.

Ex-Attorney-General Pierrepont, in behalf of himself and associates, appeared before the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners on Thursday to ask an extension of the privileges granted to General F. B. Spinola for supplying the city with steam under the Holly system of steam heating. He said the company had secured an act from the Legislature company had secured an act from the Legislature authorizing them to use steam heat and confirming the powers previously given them by the city. The company, he said, was composed of well-known business men. They proposed to spend from five to eight millions of dollars in supplying this city with steam heat. Two millions of dollars would have to be expended before they would get any return. Accordingly they did not want to proceed until the Sinking Fund Commissioners granted them the privilege of laying pipes all over the city. At present they were restricted to the district below Chambers-st. Mayor Cooper said he did not think the Board had any anstricted to the district below Chambers-st. Mayor Cooper said he did not think the Board had any au-thority in the matter, and furthermore that the company ought to give better compensation to the city than had been arranged. The matter was re-ferred to the Corporation Counsel.

Washington, June 6. - Licutenant-Commander Edwin White and Lieutenant Benj. F. Tilley have been ordered to duty at the Navai Academy at Annapolis. Commander Rush E. Wallace has been detached from the Lighthouse Inspectorship of the 15th Lighthouse District and ordered to settle his accounts. Lighthouse District and ordered to settle his accounts. Lectienant Duncan Kennedy has been detached from the Navai Academy and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Paymaster Geo, M. Allen has been detached from duly at the Navy Yard at New-York and ordered to the Adams on the Paedic Station. Licutenant Commander J. H. Sands has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard and grainted three months' leave, Passed-Assistant Engineer David Jones has been detached from the Navai Academy and ordered to the topedo-steamer Alarm. Cadet Engineers B. C. Bryan and C. A. Carr have been ordered to the practice-steamer Mayflower, and tadet Engineers William M. McFarland and Joseph Baker to the practice-steamer Standish.

REPUDIATORS BADLY STIRRED UP. New-Orleans, June 6 .- An editorial article

a The Times of this city, this morning, which vigorously riticised the repudiation sentiments of the country delegates, gave rise to a long and somewhat stormy debate in the Constitutional Convention. Mr. Kidd, chair man of the Committee on State Debt, declared that the man of the Committee on State Debt, declared that the country members could not be intimidated by being called repudiators; that the State cannot, should not, and will not pay anything she does not justly owe. Several country delegates made speeches of similar pur-port, declaring that such articles would only make them firmer in acting in accord with the wishes of their con-stituents.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. THE BOURBON JURY BILL PASSED AFTER A DEBATE IN WHICH THE DEMOCRATS BECAME THOR-OUGHLY DEMORALIZED-A BRIEF SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, June 6, 1879. The President pro tem, laid before the Senate to-day House bill No. 435, to correct verbal errors in se text and title of an act making appropriations for river and harbor improvements, passed at the last ses-

sion, which was considered and passed. Mr. ROLLINS (Rep., N. H.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a resolution authorizing that committee to sit during the recess to investigate the best means of securing an ample supply of pure

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) moved to amend by ex tending the inquiry to the amount of the income earned by the present water works, and their general financial

condition.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. LAMAR (Dem., Miss.), from the Select Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River and its Tributaries, reported with amendment the House bill to provide for the appointment of a Mississippi River Commission. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Lamar said he would ask leave to call it up for consideration at an early day.

Mr. BURNSIDE (Rep., R. L.) introduced a bill for the Mr. BURNSIDE (Rep., R. 1.) introduced a bill for the relief of Leutenani-Colonel Schuyler Hamilton, inte of the United States Army, which, with an accompanying memorial, was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HOOTH (Rep., Cal.) introduced a bill to prevent obstruction to preemption and homestend settlement on public lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. JONES (Dem., Fla.) introduced a bill relating to public lands of the United States. Referred to the same Mr. COKE (Dem., Tex.) said he had heard that the Committee on Finance had agreed to postpose consideration of House bill 564 (the Warner Silver bill) until next December. If this were true he wished to offer a resolution on the subject. He asked what action had

eschitch on the bill.
Mr. BAYARD (bem., Dei.) said he did not feel at libmr. to disclose the action of the committee without erry to disclose the action of the committee without being instructed by them to do so. Mr. COKE then asked leave to offer a resolution dis-charging the committee from further consideration of the bill and declaring the bill before the Senate for ac-

on. Several Senators on both sides objected, and the reso-

Several Senators on both sides objected, and the resointion went over under the rules.

Mr. COKE said he would call it up on Monday.

On motion of Mr. MAXEY (Dem., Tex.), the Senate
concurred in the House amendment to senate bill No.
516, to extend the time of special postal service until
service can be obtained by advertisement, said amendment being to dimit the extension to one year.

The morning hour having expired, the trafinished business was taken up, being the oill relating to juries and
to repeal sections SOI. SO and SOI of the Revised
Statutes.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) continued his remarks on
the bill. Referring to the assertion that there are no
State laws discriminating against colored men as jurors,
Mr. Emmunds read the law of Maryland, were jurors
are Grawn from a list of "white, taxabe, male chizens."

Mr. WHYTE (Dem., Md.) said hey are also drawn
from a poil list of untaxad citizens including colored
citizens.

Mr. Edmunds thought if this was so there seemed to

Mr. EDMUNDS thought if this was so there seemed to

Mr. LDAR Consider a second to the consider kind of discrimination.

Mr. THUKMAN (Dem., Onlo) interrupted to say that manimous consent centil probably now be obtained to reconsider the vote by which a third reading of the bill was ordered so that it might still be amended. He intimated that Mr. Edmunds's amendment offered yesterday, while considered unnecessary, would not again be

wn observation ! Mr. HAMPTON said he stated it upon the information

Mr. HAMPTON said he stated it upon the information of his colongue, who was present.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought that a committee ought to be appointed to investigate the matter in all its lights. Then Congress could get more satisfaction than from mere statements by observers. Mr. Edmunds pointed out what he thought the absurdity and visionances of introducing politics into the jury system. It was the beginning of a practice, he said, that would end in recognizing all other mental differences in the selection of jurors. Presently we would have Catholic opposed to Protestant, and would have to provide for Free Traders, Know Nothings, and all shades of political and religious timikers.

ingious thinkers. Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) said he thought Mr. Ed Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) said he thought Mr. Ed munds was generating another veto message. He was again formishing sophistries for people who were not sharp enough to invent them for themselves, in order that they might come back here in a sort of shuttleders and battledore from the other end of the avenue. [Laughter,] Mr. Thurman said Mr. Edmunds appeared to be afraid to leave the qualifications of jurors with the States, but Section 800 left them there and by that section the law of Maryland would exclude backs from the jury box. The Republican party upheld and enforced that section and did not find fault with it certainly until 1875, when the law was passed forbidding any discrimination for jurors in Federal courts on account of rare, color or previous condition. Now if the act of 1875 prevented discrimination under the State law of Maryland then it would still prevent it in spite of this oil!

mader the state law vent it in sofil vent it in spite of time dill Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) pointed out that the bill would repeat all general or special laws conflicting

Schaie.
Mr. WHYTE (Dem., Md.) explained the jury law of Maryland in order to correct any erroneous impression made by Mr. Edmunds' remarks.
Those chosen must be men of intelligence, character without any reference to political belief.

Mr. WHYTE said he did not know about the County Courts, but in the State Courts, he had not known of solored men being on the Juries.

Mr. EDMUNIS wanted to know how it happened that no negrees ever got on juries.

Mr. WHYTE did not know why, except that their manes did not happen to come out. He had never heard a word of complaint from the colored people in this retard. No better class of citizens could be found than he negrees of Mary hand. ie negroes of Maryland. Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) said he did not think the bill contained any provision under which discrimina-tion could be made; nevertheless he moved to recom-

mit it.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) thought this move a valuable addition to the "Comedy of Errors" for which this session was so distinguished.

Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) said there was no occasion for exhibitions of perty friumph. Every word in the bill was right, but there was something wrong in this Government, else it would have become a law before. The majority are obliged to look not only to what is right, but what is practicable. They do not propose to leave room for the sophistries of this chamber to be echoed from the other end of the avenue. They can survive the sneers of the Senator from New York. York.
Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Mc.), in the course of some remarks on the bill, asked Mr. Taurman bow he knew the Presi-dent would veto the bill if it should pass as reported

rom the esimulties.
Mr. THURMAN said he had no such information, and
he had it would be violating a plain rule of the Senate

Mr. BLAINE-The Senator has already violated the Mr. BLAINE—The Senator has already violated the rule. He has said that the bill should be amended so as to encounter objections at the other end of the avenue.

Mr. THURMAN—I only spoke of any own inferences, and those inferences were simply founded on the fact that, in my opinion, bills have been vetoed—notably the Army bill—because the members of the Republican party in both houses of Congress, by no means very friendly to the houmbent of the Presidential chair, have—I will not use the slame language of the day, I will not talk about buildozing—but have coereed the Executive.

Executive."

Mr. EDMUNDS raised the point of order that Mr. Thurman was out of order.

The words were taken down and read by the reporter. Mr. EDMUNDS stated that his point was that the words impulsed unconstitutional and improper conduct to the President and also to members of the Senate. Ho would not regard the words relating to the House. Mr. HOUSTON (Dem., Ala.) asked under what rule the point was made. "We are getting to a point where no legislation could be had without constiting the Executive," he said. "but I do not know that we are forbidden to speak of him."

Mr. WHYTE (Dem., Md.)—The other side have been making cauges of coercion against us all along.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I has one thing to say what the effect of measures will be, and another to say, in so many words, that Senators have coerced the President, thus charging them with a political crime.

Mr. THURMAN referred to his own decision on the point of order raised against Mr. Chandler some time Mr. EDMUNDS raised the point of order that Mr.

incm with a political crime.

Mr. HHURMAN referred to his own decision on the point of order mised against Mr. Chandler some time ago, namely, that the charge that Senators held their scais by frand did not impute motives to be senators to maselves. He then said that by coercion he did not mean duress or personal violence, but he had used the expression coerced because in his ledgment—and he would be withing to go to his death upon H.—Republican Senators and Representatives, by the course they had taken on these birds, by leaving the merits of the subject, raising the cry of "Revolution," waving the "bloody shirt." Talking about this being a question between secession and the binion, and by their whole course on the subject, had made a man—he would not say a weak man, for he meant to be respectful to me President—but made a man veto odis that, if left to his own judgment he would not have vetoed.

In the discussion that followed several Democratic Senators pointed out cases where Republican members had denounced President Andrew Johnson as a despot, Balline, when speaker of the House, that a member was not out of order in using accusatory words of the President.

Mr. Blaine, when speaker of the House, that a member was not out of order in using accusatory words of the President.

Mr. Blaine and there was intitude allowed to the

Mr. BLAINE said there was latitude allowed to the amediate representatives of the people who alone ould present for impeachment, which was forbidden to be Senate, which might be called on to set as a Court of the Senate, which might be called on to set as a Court of the Senate, which might be called on to set as a Court of the Senate, which might be called on to set as a Court of the Senate, which might be called on to set as a Court of the Senate of the

the senate, which might so to impresement.

Mr. EDMUNDS finally said he was satisfied with Mr. Thruman's explanation of the sense in which he used the words objected to, and he withdrew his point of order. In doing so he wished to deprecate the growthe freedom with when the actions and motives of the Executive were being brought into the debutes.

The question recurred on Mr. Bayard's motion to recommit the bill.

commit the bill.

Mr. VOORDEES (Dem., Ind.) opposed the motion.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ith.) invored it, and was surprised that there was any opposition to it. The object was dimply to perfect the bill. All he wanted was the repeal of the sections and to get a southern the sections.

with a view to producing no quorum. He would now ote nay.

Many Republican Senators who had refrained from voting rose, and on their names being called, voted nay. Several Democratic Senators thereupon changed their votes from yea to nay, and others voted nay. The re-sult of the vote was, yeas, 15; nays, 27, so the motion

was lost.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 28; nays, 16—a strict At 6:10 o'clock, on motion of Mr. WHYTE, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House, the Senate bill creating the

Northern Judicial District of Texas was taken up and passed. Mr. HENRY (Dem., Md.), Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution providing that the pay of committee clerks and pages shall be computed

from the 18th of March last. Adopted.

from the 18th of March last. Adopted.

Mr. CLYMER (Dem., Penn.), from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Army Appropriation bill, which was ordered printed and recommitted. [This is identical with the Army bill previously passed at this session, with the exception of an appropriation for a storehouse at Omaña, Neb., and the substitution of the following as Section 6. That no money appropriated in this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the substitution of the following as Section 6. That no money appropriated in this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the substitution of any portion of the Army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep peace at the poils at any election heid within any State."

The morning hour having been dispensed with a short debate ensued as to the order of business. Finally the Hause went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. REAGAN (Dem., Texas) in the chair—on the Postal bill. [The bill appropriates \$132,000 for the payment of letter-carriers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and \$25,000 for payment of increased salaries to letter-carriers in cities of less than 75,000 inhabitants, for the fiscal year ending June 1879. It provides that letter-carriers may be employed in any city containing a population of not less than 30,000; that carriers in cities of over 75,000 inhabitants shall be divided into two classes, the first to receive a salary of \$900, and the second \$800; that the salary of carriers in cities of less than 75,000 shall be \$800, and that auxiliary carriers may be appointed at a salary not to exceed \$800!

Mr. CANNON (Ep., Ill.), who has charze of the bill, explained its provisions and opposed the increase in the salary of carriers.

Mr. O'NELLL (Rep., Penn.) thought that the average Mr. CLYMER (Dem., Penn.), from the Appropriation

salaries of carriers.

Mr. O'NEILL (Rep., Penn.) thought that the average American citizen desired public office. They were broud and should be proud of holding office, and should ask for it and not have it thruse upon them. (Laughter.)

Mr. Canon proceeded to argue against the advisability of extending the letter-carrier system to eites of less than 30,000 inhabitants and was frequently interrupted by Mr. O'Neil (Rep., Penn.), And Mr. McCok (Rep., N. Y.) Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.) Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.) sharacterized the hill as the meanest one he had ever seen. There was nothing so mean, so parsimonious, so coarse, so despicable, as to bring in a bill to repeal a law passed at the last session and to cut down the pay of men who were worked four-teen hours a day in New-York City, because the gentle, man from fillineis (Mr. Cannon) did not want that sort of work upon the prairies. [Laughter.]

Mr. CANNON (Rep., Ill.) replied that the gentleman from New-York wanted to get late some despleaded demogracial pesition and to get some shouts from the slums of New-York City.

Mr. COX (alinding to a favorite gesture of Mr. Cannon's)—hon't shake your fluger at me; it scarces me. [Laughter.]

Mr. CANNON—That is twice-told wit, as the gentle-

[Langhter.]
Mr. CANNON—That is twice-told wir, as the gentle-man once said to Mr. Butler. The gentleman is decay-ing in his old age. [Langhter.]
Mr. MONROE (Rep., Onlo) opposed the bill because Congress and decided to try the experiment of extend-ing the benefit of the free delivery system to a large chass of calcs, and to increase somewhat the pay of the carriers. It was too ago, it one him to repeat a law which he helped to enact. He was in favor of the free de-livery system as being an instrument of civilization, and thought that it should be introduced into the young cities of the country. In regard to the pay of carriers he hid not believe that \$1,000 and \$800 was too much. It was not a cent too much for the fathful, honest, up-right men who gave the best they had to the service of their country. [Applause.]

The debate was continued for some time after which, without action on the bilk the committee rose and the House, at 4:30 p. m., adjourned until to-morrow.

IMPROVEMENTS AT MANHATTAN BEACH-ENLARGE-

Coney Island is beginning to have an animated appearance. Daily when the weather is fair the beach is thronged with hundreds of visitors. The great hotels also have once more a look of life. The bath-house at Manhattan Beach will be opened today. Gilmore's Band with Levy is expected on June 14. The space in front of the hotel is putting on a delightfully green appearance in consequence of loads of fresh sods that are being laid by dozens of workmen. There were hundreds of people about the hotel vesterday, enjoying the cool air on the veranda. The men lazily smoked their Ha-vanas, and ventured guesses as to the names of the ocean steamers, the smoke of which left long black streaks on the horizon, while the ladies commented on the laying-out of the lawn and watched the children playing in the damp sand. Among those registered recently at the Manhattan Beach Hotel are U.S. Grant, jr., ex-Secretary Benjamin H. Bristow, A.H. Lazare and Mrs. George W.Dillingham, of New-York. The Manhattan Beach Railroad Company has contracted for the building of fifteen Woodruff parlor cars. Three of the cars are now at the Jersey City depot of the Pennsylvania Railrond, awaiting transportation to the beach. They are finished in light woods, and are furnished with handsomely upholstered chairs instead of seals. There is a smoking apartment in each car. One of the cars will be built expressly for persons who may wish to charter a special car. It will be finely furnished. The cars have all the modern im-

provements.
The Hotel Brighton has been enlarged. The proprovements.

The Hotel Brighton has been enlarged. The proprietors, it would seem, have been almost forced into opening their doors to numerous guests before they are wholly ready for them. For the past few days many arrivals have been recorded, and extensive preparations are making for the summer crowds. Last year it was found that there was a great demand for a table d'hote and for more sleeping apartments at the Brighton. In order to meet this demand an extension seventy-five feet long has been added to the eastern end. This addition contains 108 rooms—sixty-eight of which will be available for guests and forty will be used by the servants. These rooms are situated on three stories, and will open upon the private plazza for the permanent guests, just as in the western wing. The rooms can be used singly or in suites, and will be furnished, as are those in the rost of the house, in sets of ash in the Eastlake style. The dining-room in the rear of the second story that was used last year by the permanent guests has been divided by partitions into three smaller dining-rooms, where coaching parties and the like can be accommodated with private meals. The suite of rooms opposite these will be used this year as last

accommodated with private meals. The suite of rooms opposite these will be used this year as last by the New-York Club.

The lower floor of the eastern end of the hotel will be used as a dining-room for the permanent will be used as a diming-room for the permanent guests of the house, and several rooms opening on the front veranda will be for the use of pienic par-ties. The large room where the table d'hote will be set will open on the southern and eastern verandas, and will seat 500 persons. New kitchens have been fitted up in the rear of the diring-room, which will contain all the improve-ments that suggested themselves last year. The dining-room, which will contain all the improve-ments that suggested themselves last year. The kitchen will be entirely distinct, although no more complete in its details from the one supplying the transient guests. The table d'hote has been supplied in view of the argent demand for it that there was last the urgent demand for it that there was last year, and the proprietors intend to introduce what it is expected will be an agreeable innovation, in the form of a bottle of old claret with one's bluefish and clams. The extension will also contain on the grand floor dining-rooms for servants and children. The rooms west of the office that last year were used by picnic purities will hereafter contain tables for transient guests. The kitchens supplying these rooms have been much enlarged. The hotel proprietors can seat 2,100 people at dinner at one time. The table d'hote will be set on June 15. Neaendorff with a band of sixty performers is expected in a few days. He will play on the veranda, probably dorff with a band of sixty performers is expected in a few days. He will play on the veranda, probably until the new music stand is finished. Among others staying at the hotel Thursday were the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago; Bishop J. J. Conroy, Peter Gardner and family, Judge D. E. Nutter, W. P. Douglas and wife, who were married in Grace Church on Wednesday, Mrs. Peter Gilsey, General S. J. Hunt, Dr. F. S. Bradford, and Mrs. C. H. Merram, of Springfield, Mass.

Over a hundred persons went in bathing, and the beach was covered with hundreds who laughed at the timid women who were ruthlessly tossed this

the timid women who were ruthlessly tossed this way and that by the huge breakers that came roll-ing in with the flood tide. Thus far last Sunday was the best day for the bathers, when 927 enjoyed a salt water plange.

FIFIEEN NEPHEWS AND NIEGES AT LAW.

Margaret M. Martin, an elderly maiden ady, whose only relatives were nicees and nepnews ivet for many years in this city with several of her pieces. For three years past the youngest niece, Mis-Adeline Martin, took especial care of her aunt and her household. At the death of the aunt it was found that in her will she had divided her estate into four portions; Adeline Martin received one-haif, and of other nieces, Mrs. Margaret Hill received one-fourth, and Mrs. A. E. Curtis and Mrs. Margaret Strong one-eighth each. A contest has been begun by eleven other nieces and nephess, five of whom live in California. Mrs. Curtis also contests the will. The first hearing was held Trurs

under the statute, was "to see justice done." She thought that Miss Adeline Martin "had ruled her aunt's home," and she didn't want her to secure an unfair advantage. Miss Martin, who is alleged to have exerted "undue influence" over her aunt, is a handsome and intelligent-looking woman of about twenty-three years of

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

APPLICANTS FOR POSITIONS IN THE CUSTOMS SER-VICE AND AT THE POST OFFICE-NEW APPOINT-MENTS.

A competitive examination, under Civil Service rules, of applicants for a vacant clerkship in the Appraiser's office, was held yesterday. The position draws a salary of \$1,600 a year, and clerks only of the next lower grade are eligible to appointment. Five applicants were examined. The three who attained the highest rank were Alfred C. Dutcher, a nephew of the Appraiser, Cyrus T. Frost and James R. Hillyer. The latter is a son of the late General Hillyer, and was appointed a clerk by President Grant. No selection was made yesterday. At the examination one of the candidates completed his papers in a little more than two hours. The questions that were submitted were generally simple, but were designed to show not only the general intelligence of the candidates, but also their fitness for

the vacant position. Some of the answers were amusing. One of the applicants thought that the principal duty of the Surveyor of the Port was the examination of baggage of steamship passengers. The amount of duties annually collected here was estimated at from \$25,000,000 to \$300,000,000. There was a great dif-

\$25,000,000 to \$300,000,000. There was a great difference of opinion in regard to the six largest States in the Union, and to the names of the Presidents. An examination will be held June 17 for the appointment of an assistant chemist. This is a new office, to which is attached a salary of \$1.800.

The first public competitive examination for appointments in the general Post Office, held under the rules governing appointments and promotions, adopted by Postmaster James and approved by the President and Postmaster-General, took place yesterday. The regulations provide that all appointments are provided that all appointments and promotions are considered to the president and promotions are provided that all appointments are provided to the provided that all appointments are pro adopted by Postmaster James and approved by the President and Postmaster-General, took place yesterday. The regulations provide that all appointments to cierical positions shall be made to the lowest grade and that the applicants must be between sixteen and twenty-five years of age. When vacancies occur, not less than seventy of the applicants first on the list are directed to attend for examination. They are first required to pass a medical examination as to physical condition. Twenty-one were directed to be present yesterday. Of this number the Doctor rejected three, and four failed to respond. Fourteen met in one of the large rooms on the fourth floor, and were provided with desks and writing material. One of the applicants was an intelligent-looking colored boy, and another was a college graduate. The others were clerks. The examination was conducted by a board consisting of the Assistant-Postmaster, the Auditor, the General Superintendent of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth divisions, and the Assistant General Superintendent of the Third Division. The Postmaster's private secretary acted as secretary of the Board. The first subject taken up was arithmente, and in it four questions in the simple rules were propounded. All the questions were written on a blackbeard and firteen minutes' time was allowed for the writing of questions in the simple rules were propounded. All the questions were written on a blackboard and fifteen minutes' time was allowed for the writing of the answers. Next geography was take up. The questions appertained principally to the United States. The questions in history were those that any school-boy might answer. The English grammar paper was based on the rudiments. The result of the examination will not be known for a few days, but a glance at the papers showed that simple as the questions were, they caused the applicants much trouble.

Several appointments to subordinate positions in the Customs service were

PROVEMENTS AT MANHATTAN BEACH—ENLARGE—MENT OF THE HOTEL BRIGHTON—TRAVELLERS AT THE HOTELS.

Coney Island is beginning to have an animated bearance. Daily when the weather is fair the ich is througed with hundreds of visitors. The at hotels also have once more a look of life. The house at Manhattan Beach will be opened to. Gilmore's Band with Levy is expected on e 14. The space in front of the hotel is putting delightfully green appearance in consequence ads of fresh sods that are being laid by dozen.

A meeting of the International Code Committee of New-York was held last evening, at the residence of its president, David Dudley Field, at No. 64 Park-ave. The purpose of the meeting was to make preparations for the seventh annual conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, which is to be held at London on August 11, 1879. The committee includes among its members a large proportion of the American members of the association. Mr. Field presided last evening. A letter was read from Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the president of the association, inviting delegates to the convention to meet Guildhall, London, on the appointed day. The following were chosen as delegates: David Dudley Field, John Welsh, Minis-Pavid Danley Pich, Joseph P. Thompson, President F. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia College, Judge Charles A. P. Barnard, of Columbia College, Judge Charles A. Peabody, the Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, A. P. Spragne, E. Emott, Judge John F. Dillon, Amasa J. Parker, C. Benedict, Professor Theodore W. Dwight, James Howard P. Wilds, Jo Howard P. Wilds, Johnson T. Piatt, J. Alexander Fulton, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn, Archibald Alexander and Fisher A. Baker. Most of those named indicated their intention to be present at the conference. The subjects chosen by the committee for discussion at the conference were all upon the general subject of "Public International Law". The seven subjects were: (1) Protection and neutrality of the projected canal across the Isthmus of Darien; (2) Protection of international telegraphs; (3) Consular jurisdiction in Oriental countries; (4) Collisions at sea; (5) International regulations for lighthouses; (6) Extradition of criminals; (7) Uniform weights, measures and comage. Judge Charles A. Peabody was requested by the committee to prepare a paper to be and comage. Judge Charles A. Peabody was requested by the committee to prepare a paper to be read before the New-York Historical Society upon the work in America of the International Code Committee. He consented to undertake the duty. A resolution was passed declaring that the late Elihu Burritt, who was a member of the committee, had been "a promoter of the cause of international arbitration and codification, and of order and peace and good-will among men."

THE BROOKLYN POLICE PENSION FUND.

The members of the Brooklyn Police Department feel much interest in a bill which was passed by the last Legislature increasing the Police Pension Fund, and which is now in the hands of Governor Robinson. This fund is derived from several sources, the principal one being 10 per cent of the money paid to the Excise Department for liquor licenses. The amount of the Police Pension Fund last year was about \$16,000, and this was found too small to meet the demands made upon it. There are about sixty pensioners, the greater part of whom are the widows and orphans of

greater part of whom are the widows and orphans of police officers who have died while on duty. The law provides that after a man has served twenty years on the force he may be retired on half pay. The amounts paid to the other pensioners are not fixed by law, but may be changed by the Police tommissioners, and in case there were a large imber of men on half pay these might be cut off atogether. The number of pensioners on half pay is only five, and is purposely kept small. If the fund permitted, it is stated, a considerable number of pensioners. permitted, it is stated, a considerable number of men who are really incapable of doing effective service would be retired at once. The bill which was passed gives the Pension Fund 20 per cent instead of 10 per cent of the Excise money. Within a day or two it has been learned that efforts have been made by some of the charitable institutions which receive a part of this money to induce the which receive a part of this money to induce the Governor to withhold his signature. An official connected with the Police Depar ment said yesterday that he hoped these efforts would be unsuccessful. The increased amount was needed by the pensioners, but it was not deemed wise to seek money for this purpose by taxation. Inspector Waddy and several police captains have visited Mayor Howeil and urged him to use his influence to secure Governor Robinson's signature to the bill.

THE FIRE RECORD.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5 .- The fire in Barum's variety store, which broke out late last night, as extinguished at about daylight. The origin of the re is a mystery. Mr. Baruum claims the fire to be the work of an incendiary, while it is probable that it was works. The loss on the stock will be about \$170,000, and on the stock will be about \$170,000, and on the stock will be about \$170,000, and on the stock is \$180,000, and on the stock is \$180,000, and on the stock is \$180,000, and on the stock is \$180,000. Warner, Jennings & Co., paper-hangers and decorators, adjoining, suffered a loss by water of probably \$5,000; insurance, \$10,000. The loss to other property amounts to about \$5,000; insured.

THE LOSS OF POST & CO. CINCINNATI, June 5.—The insurance of Post

of the sections and to get a good jury law.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) said he would withhold his vote on the motion and het the Democrats settle their quarrel among themselves.

The vote on the motion resulted-yeas 22; nays, 9—the vote on the motion resulted-yeas 22; nays, 9—the vote on the motion grant moting. Most of the Republicans report a quorum voting, and most of the Democrats who voted did so in the affirmative

Mr. CONKLING said he did not withhold his vote

Mr. CONKLING said he did not withhold his vote.

THE COURTS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY WILL BROKEN. PATRICK BUTLER'S CHILDREN RECEIVE THEIR FATHER'S FORTUNE.

A team of horses behind which Patrick Butler was riding with his wife in Central Park last Octo ber ran away, and both the occupants of the carriage were thrown out. Mr. Butler was killed almost instantly and his wife died on the following day. He was a mem ber of the firm of A. H. Hart & Co., twine manufactur ers, and left a large estate. His will, when taken in con nection with the circumstances of his death, seemed to be a very unfortunate one. He gave his entire fortune absolutely to his second wife. She had no children, but he had four by his first wife. As Mrs. Butler died after her husband she took the property under the will, and dying herself without will, the estate descented to her heirs. Therefore, if the will were admitted to probate, Mr. Butler's children would have received absolutely nothing from their

futher's estate. The childen began a contest of the will, based on alle The childen began a contest of the will, based on allegations of the father's mental incapacity. During his last years he had been very discipated and had suffered from more than one attack of delirium tremens. In fact, one attack occurred two days before the will was made, and at that time he was in a very nervous state. Assistant United States Attorney Fiero was one of the witnesses of the will. When it was brought to him at his office Mr. Fiero called the attention of Mr. Butler to the peculiar form of the will, and the danger of trouble in the event of such an occurrence as afterward actually happened. Mr. Butler's reply was: "Oh, it's all right, If i die I can trust my wife to take care of my children," Under the evidence in recard to the testator's mental condition, taken before Probate Clerk McKinns, as referee, the Surregate has just decided not to admit the will to probate. The enidren of Mr. Butler will receive, therefore, all of their father's estate in equal shares. It is understood that there will be no appeal, as the helps of Mrs. Butler are satisfied of the justice of the Surrogate's decision.

BRANDING A WITNESS AS A LAAR. Considerable testimony was taken before Judge Gilbert, in Brooklyn, yesterday, in the proceedings brought by Mrs. Emma L. Durbrow to obtain the oustody of her daughter, Maria Louise, who is living with her father, James W. Durbrow, at No. 200 Livingston-st., in that city. Mrs. Durbrow stated that for the first three years of their married life she and her hushand lived with her father. Afterward they kept he for a time, but at length her husband said he could not George Gilman Dow, but had never lived with him. About six months ago she learned that her husband had obtained a decree of divorce from her. Mrs. Annie Lioyd, of No. 261 West Sixty-second-st., festified that of the and were like of a No. 261 West Sixty-second-st, festified that the relator irred at her house as the wife of a Mr. Deshrow, whose real dame was Dow, and that a child was been there on February 12, 1878. George G. Dow said that he never represented himself as Mr Destrow, and denied that he had improper relations with Mrs. Durow. On cross-examination he answered questions in such an impudent manner that the Judge warned him to be careful, or he might be sent to jail. He said that he was a married man, and lived at No. 23 Secretist. Brooklyn. After the case had been summed up by the course, Judge Gibert sand that he did not believe that any part of Mr. Dow's testimony was true. He awarded the custody of the child to the father.

SNEAK THIEVES PUNISHED.

William Birmingham, alias Bonyngham, and Walter Edwards, alias Dusenberry, convicted of routery in the first degree, were placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions for sentence yesterday. They represented themselves to several proprietors of boarding-houses as in search of apartments, and thereby gained access to rooms from which they stole valuables. Birmingham had written a letter to the District-Atterney praying for mercy. He said that he was the only support of a mother and two sisters. Judge Gilder-

support of a mother and two sisters. Judge Gildersieeve said that he would be mereiful. There were
enough mellements against Birmingham to send him to
prison for thirty-two years, but he would let him off
with one-quarter of that time. He sentenced him to
State Prison for eight years.

Walter Edwards, alias Dusenberry, is a son of Detective Dusenberry, of Police Headquarters, and is an old
offender. Under the name of Conroy he was indicted a
year ago for an attempted burgiary at the residence of
Henry W. Allieu, No. 27 West beventeenti-st. The
District-Attorney then allowed him to go on his own
recognizance, not knowing that he had previously been
a thief. Judge Gildersieeve sentenced him to the
Elmira Reformatory.

CIVIL NOTES.

Surrogate Dailey, in Brooklyn, granted yesterday letters of administration to Mrs. James H. Wheatiey on the estate of her late husband, who mysteriously disappeared from his home in Remsen-st., on August 31, 1878, and was not heard of until it was learned that he had died on April 6, at Hendersonville, N. C. Mr. Wheatley was formerly a wealthy sugar merchant in Brooklyn.

The investigation of the charges against John I. Davenport was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Lyman. Arnoid Lustig, of No. 511 Fifth-ave., testified that when he went to register on naturalization papers of 1868 the supervisors wanted to take the papers from him. He refused to surrender them, and told the supervisors that if they were illegal the title to several hundred thousand dollars He called on Mr. Davenport in reference to the matter, He called on Mr. Davennort in reference to the matter, but could get no satisfaction. Judge Choste advised him to get naturalized over again. His lawyer, however, advised him not to peril his real estate transactions by a new naturalization. He voted on election day on his 1808 paper, was arrested and taken before a United States Commissioner. Mr. Davenport cross-examined the witness sharply. The witness lost his emper and was snarply called to order by Commis-sioner Lyman. Abraham Selig and Jacob Kinghnstein were also examined. They gave the same testimeny be-ore a committee of Congress.

Samuel Ward is contesting in the Surrogate's Court the will of his son, Samuel Ward, jr., who died in France several years ago. The evidence has been taken almost entirely by commission at Paris and other European cities. This testimony was read yesterday before Surrogate Calvin. It showed that the testator, a young man, was taken to Europe by his mother to be educated. While he was studying at German and French universities, she was travelling over the Continent. The young student was suffering from consumption, and in 1866, white at Paris, he made his will, giving his fortune of \$40,000 to his mother. To those who then surrounded him he said: "I give all to my mother; I don't know my father." His mother, whie died a few days afterward, left the property to her mother, so that Samuel Ward is actually carrying on this contest against his mother-in-law. The points raised upon the testimony were that there was not sufficient evidence of the attention of the will and that the testator, when he made the will, was not a resident of the United States. French universities, she was travelling over the Conti

COURT OF APPEALS.

COURT OF AFFEALS.

A: BANY, June 6.—In the Court of Appeals Friday, June 6, 1879—present, the Hon. Sanford E. Church, C. J., and associates—the following business was transacted;
No. 219.—The Osborn & Cheeman Company, appellant, agt. George Croome, respondent: argued by Josma M. Van Cott for appellant; F. A. Paddock for respondent.
No. 168.—Oniver E. Platner, appellant, agt. George Pinteret, et al., respondents; argued by R. E. Andrews for appellant; John Cani for respondents: case still on.
The following is the day calculater of the Court of Appeals for Monday, June 9, 1879; Nos. 433, 425, 131, 132, 242, 229, 239, and 251.

DECISIONS-JUNE 6.

DECISIONS—JUNE 6.

Supreme Court—Chombers—By Judge Lawrence,—Germania Savince Bank agt. Myers and others.—No allow-acce exceeding £209 can be made in a foreciosure suit, and if such an allowance has already been made this motion must be denied. In the matter of McCatthe.—The prisoner is entitled to his discharge from custody under the order made by Justice Domoine disced May 22, 1879. Chark agt. Clarks.—Explanation required, stc. Cooper agt. Delanon.—The penalty of the bond is not executed. Nacholson agt. Nicolson.—Hefficiang the proposed surely is coarry insufficient. McDomaid agg. Komitae.—The andasvit is detective in not stating how the testimony of the parties sought to be examined in material; see sec. 872 of Code, sinh 4; Greer agt. Alien, 15 film. p. 452; the order will, therefore, be vacanted. Nortion agt. Vait.—Motion to the parties of trial to butchess County is granted with costs to abide the event. Drucker agt. Rishfedner.—Supplementary proceedings are not authorised in a longment not in personam; Bartiert agt. McVail, 5 F. and C. 676, Where a party is served by publication and an attachment has been assued the judgment is in rom., and can be satisfied only out of the property leveled on min 7 the attachment; schurmeyer agt. Arckot, 33 N. Y. pp. 189, 281. As it is conceeded in this proceeding must be disamised. In the matter of Reberts.—I am of the spinion that the assessment imposed upon the petitioner's projectly should be relineed in the amount of the surveyor's fees. Hennessey agt. Hennessey.—A counts fee of \$50 and an intowance of \$5 per week is granted to the planning. Manufacturing Company; Jourism agt. Heyring and the matter of Edison. Whitaker agt. Imperia skirt himitacturing Company; Jeutinia aga, Free man, Haber agt. Morse.—Orders granted. Germania Life insurance Company agt. Lepty. Pransation (Withacer agt. Imperia skirt himitacturing Company; Peters et al. agt. Levy Brandard for Mondary; Lacy agt. &con. and hence agt. Henniton; Engel agt. Masterson.—Ordered on day catches agt. Henniton;

A painter and professor of the fine arts re-cently said to one of his papils: "Your pleture is not quite up to the mark; your composition is too much to the lett of the canvas; besides the expression of the head of the principal figure is a little strained. I may add that this arm seems to me to be rather long." The pupil suswered: "But you must consider, sir, it is not varnished yet.",